Our Chillan Correspondence. VALPARAISO, Feb. 28, 1850. The Chief Commercial Cities on the South Pacific Coast.

In my first communication, I gave you a description of my journey from New York to Panama, via the isthmus. On the 27th of November, we em-barked, at the last named city, on board of the Neuva Granada (for Valparsiso), one of the five British mail steamers, which leave that port, on the 27th of every month, regularly, for this and the intermediate points. I propose to describe to you the commercial features of each place; my chief object being to open to the view of American merchants, the commercial importance of the Pa-cific seaboard. From what I can learn, it is comporatively little known.

On the 29th of November, after a smooth and

pleasant run of fifty hours, we reached, early in the evening, Beunaventura, the seaport to Bogota, the capital of New Granada. It is a small, palmthatched village of 1,400 inhabitants, mostly negroes, and the residue a mixed race. It exports chiefly gold. Cotton and cocoa grow in the interior, and are taken by land to Guayaquil. The rainy season lasts from April to November. Little time is lost here in excontains 12.000 inhabitants, and a large and populous town, the seaport to Quito, the capitol of Ecnador. It contains 12.000 inhabitants, and is, doubtless, one of the warmest places on terra firma. It lies some distance from the sea, upon the Guayaquii riverariver remarkable for its scenery, with lofty mountains in the distance, on either side. The shores are covered with a dense growth of forest trees. Its chief exports are cocoa, tobacco, collec, Peruvian bark, strew hats, lumber, and the richest trees in the season of the world over. In this place is found, in its perfection, the rare and delicious fruit known as, the "cherrymoya." Here it rains from December till May. The balance of of the year the earth is parched with the ruys of a vertical sun. Irrigation supplies the want of rain. On coming out of that river, the first object at sea that arrests the attention is Santa Cham, or Dead Man's Island, so called, from its striking resemblance to a corpse. Around this lone and sepulchral spot, thousands and thousands of seabards are incessantly circling. A century hence, the Yankees will be there digging guano, perhaps gcld. On the 5th of the same month, about middy, we moored in the pretty bay of "Payta," which affords a safe and roomy harbor for ships of any tonnage. The country around, to the eye as you approach "Payta," presents the most sterile view that can well be imagined. Not a sprig of vegetation is anywhere to be seen. It is a sand-cursed land, and rains once in five years. The inhabitants, 3,600 in number, look as though they were never free from dust and perspiration. They are supplied with water, in tanks, from the interior, The chief exports are cotton adsraw hats, of inferior quality. Produty and potatoes (from the interior, since the discovery of gold in Callifornia, have become articles of recent export. A United States consul is stationed here, an intelligent berseyman by the mame of Polemus. Touching the water of the bay of Payta there is a very remarkable phenomenon; it presents sometimes,

munication with chipsing here is rendered some immensions with chipsing here is rendered some immensions with chipsing here is rendered some immensions with chipsing and the quently unad, on active the chief articles of expert. We saw two whether the chief articles of expert with the place. At 17 M., we have the chief articles of expert with the place at 12 M., we have the chief and the place at 12 M., we have the chief and the chief and place at 12 M., we have the chief and the chief an

the coast to the mines, fifty-five miles long—i. c., from Copiapo to Caldera. The construction of the road is under the sole management of William Wheelwright, an American citizen, a resident of Valparaiso, for which he gets \$50,000. It is to be completed in two years; and when completed the silver mines of Copiapo will vield ten millions per annum. So I was informed by Mr. Wheelwright, no later than yesterday.

The next day we arrived at Huasco (Chili); population 800; exports copper, copper ore, and silver. On the 24th, we reached Coquimbo (Chili), seaport to Sarena; exports the same as Huasco. On Christmas day, at dawn, we rode into the beautiful bay of the vale of Paradise. Let me here remark, that from the river Tumbaz, the morthern boundary between the republics of Ecuador and Peru, to this city, is one continuous unbroken line of barren rock and sand, 2,000 miles long. Upon every remarkable eminence is seen the symbol of the faith of the country, a huge cross. A description of Valparaiso must be reserved for another day. I will conclude my prosy epistle by correcting, in brief, an erroneous impression prevailing in the States among merchants, relative to American ships getting supplies at Valparaiso. This port is the only place upon the Pacific seaboard, from Vancouver's Island to Cape Horn, where provisions of every kind and the purest water can be obtained, upon the cheapest terms and in the greatest abundance. I have made it a point to inquire of several shipmasters who have put into this port, and they have, to a man, assured me that Valparaiso is the only place, from the United States to San Francisco via Cape Horn, where a ship can be properly provisioned or repaired. There are now lying in the harbor upwards of 100 vessels, of which 30 odd are American, that have come in for water and supplies generally. Some objection has been urged against Valparaiso, on account of the exposed harbor in time of a norther. I heard the Capt. of the Vandalia, the United States corvette, at this port three weekstago

are the speed and good anchors, the harbor of when it is also per three weekspage, remark, that with sufficient cabe and good anchors, the harbor of when are assessed in the port three weekspage, remark, that with sufficient cabe and good anchors, the harbor of when are assessed in the port of the commercial importance, its trade with California, and something of the politics.

In my next! shall gave, you, in detail, a history of this city—its commercial importance, its trade with California, and something of the politics.

Our London Correspondence.

Loxnox, March 2, 1839.

Long Lond.

I believe that I gave you, in my last letter, an account of the success which attended the records of the property of the politics of the po

holm. On her arrival here, all was in excitement. A host of tales respecting her improvement as an artist, and her recovery of her voice had preceded her. The Berlin journals had been read and reread by her friends, and they longed to welcome her amongst them once more, and again to hear this new wonder of the age. When she arrived it may be imagined with what a feeling of delight she threw herself into the arms of her mother, and with what a rush of swimming pleasure she recounted to her the history of all her past triumphs. On that evening: the first evening of her arrival in Stockholm, her old friend the capel-meister, to whom she had been indebted for her first instructions in vocalism, arrived, to welcome her in her own home. "I must hear you sing, my little bird," was almost his first exclamation, as he shook her warmly by the hand.

"And so you shall, my good old friend," was Jenny's answer, and sitting down to the piano, which she so well remembered in her childhood, she poured forth air after air, till the old man was literally entranced with delight. Perhaps that evening was the most pleasant one which she had ever passednay, prouder moments in her life she may subsequently have known, but never, certainly, happier ones.

The Icarlans of Nauvoo, to the Editor of

## The Icarians of Nauvoo, to the Editor of

the London Times. Praternité. To THE CHIEF EDITOR OF THE NEW Praternité.

Communanté
l'Carlenne.

Nauvoo, March 29, 1850.

York Herald.

Mr. Editor—In your number of
the 36th of December last, you published two articles from the Times,
in London, which were very outrageous to me.

Faulté, Liberté. geous to me.

I am sending to the Times an an swer to both of those articles. This is a copy of it and I ask of you that you would insert it as soon as possible, it being an act of justice and impartiality to

two hundred francs to each one of them; and, in our position, it was indeed a great sacrifice.

We went over the Mississippi to the number of two hundred and eighty men, women, and children, under the guidance of M. Cabet, who came from Europe to repair our first disaster. The funny division of our party in twenty rillains, sixty feels, one hundred and ten mailets, and ninety thieses waiting for the moment of plundering, was without doubt an indirect manner of praising our principles of fraternity; for are they not philanthropists, those one hundred and ten highwaymen and it their chief, who have in their hands all the mency and all the baggage, and who, instead of flying and abandoning those who were of ne utility to us became nurses, and took care of one hundred and ten sick children and old men, at the risk of perishing miserably?

sick children and old men, at the risk of perishing miserably?

During our voyage, M. Cabet, you said, was in a cabin as beautiful and palace. It is completely untrue for in the first steamer. (Marshal Ney) the steerage only of which we had, M. Cabet, in spite of our entreaties, wanted to sleep with us, partaking of our privations and of all our inconveniences. And in the second steamer, (American Eagle.) which we had entrely, he gave all the cabin to the sick and to the women, while he slept on the floor, near the door of the salcon.

tirely, he gave all the cabin to the sick and to the women, while he slept on the floor, near the door of the saloon.

It is impossible for us to follow our untrue historian on the Red River, and in the unhappy land voyage to Texas or to Icaria, because we went directly, by steam, from New Orleans to Nauvoo, where some of our brothers, sent before in order to prepare some houses, were waiting for us, with lodgings ready to receive us. His fantastic narration of broken earriages, of corpses, of Indians disguised as princes, &c., &c., is but a nightmare, as well as the narration of the first vanguard, who in their voyage never saw savages, princes or robbers.

As to our marriages, we believe that their solemn celebration in presence of the whole colony rendered them as holy as those but lately tolerated by the English laws, and celebrated without witnesses before a blacksmith. Moreover, without any intervention of authority, and only to impose silence on our detractors, all our marriages, contracted according to the laws and to morals, have been consecrated by the Mayor of Nauvoo, who aways comes in our colony to perform this selemn act.

The imposed shortness of an answer does not permit us to refute all the untrue and calumnious facts, as well as all the erronesus conclusions of your article. However, as this one is the results of perfolious necessity in the contractions of our three hundred voices will be sufficient to rectify your appreciations, at least, in their injustice towards the respectable M. Cabet, and even towards us, Icarians of Nauvoo.

We trust in your impartiality for the insertion of this letter in your paper.

We trust by your paper.
Letter in your paper.
Receive, sir. Rc., &c.
Receive, sir. Rc., &c.
Received and voted in General Assembly, March 21st,
1850, Nauvoo.
The PRESIDENT of the Assembly,
A. THIBAULT, Vice President.
A. MARCHAND, Secretary.

The Escoured Discourse of Sia Jone Franking.

Sir George Simpsen, of the Hudson Bay Company, has published the following letter, dated the 12th inst., in the Montreal papers, contradicting the report of the discovery of Sir John Franklin—Having noticed in your paper, yesterday, a report that information had been received by way of St Paul, in Minnesota, that a dog train had arrived there from some distance above take Superior, with letters stating that Sir John Franklin was found and safe, I regret to say there is no foundation whatever for the statement, which appears to have originated in the arrival at St. Paul of an express sent thither by the Hudson's Hay Company's office, at Red Rilver Settlement, with letters from McKenale River, conveying the reports of Cast from McKenale River, conveying the reports of Cast Pullen and Mr. Rae to the Lords of the Admirality, which reports are to the effect that nothing had been discovered throwing any light on the fate of the missing expedition.

Capt, Fullen, who left H. M. ship Plover at Walmwright Inlet, reached the Hudson's Bay Company's post of Fort Good Hope, on the McKensie River, on the 14th of September; from theme he came up the river to the part of Fort Simpson, where he is passing the present winter, with the Intention of proceeding to York Factory, on Hudson's Bay, at the opening of the maxigation, in order to take his passage to England in one of the Hudson's Bay, at the opening of the maxigation, in order to take his passage to England in the other of the Hudson's Bay, at the opening of the maxigation, in order to take his passage to England in the other of the Hudson's Bay, and were immediately formarded to Capt. Fullen by a gares, may detail him there are a found two months up, and were immediately formarded to Capt. Fullen by a gares, may detail him during the ensuing summer and winter, in making a farther examination of the Aretic coast in connection with the Hudson's Bay Company's ships from thence may say the president, as Company's parties employed THE REPORTED DISCOURSE OF SER JOHN PRANSLEY

Our St. Louis Correspondence

Sr. Louis, April 1, 1850.

Sir John Franklin—The Montesquieus—New Democratic
Paper—Indian Murders—Emigration, \$\phi\_c\$, \$\phi\_c\$, \$\phi\_c\$,

The intelligence from McKenzie's river, announcing the safety of the exploring ship Plover and her crew, and the probability that Sir John Franklin had been fallen in with, or that traces of him had been found, (of which I advised you by the telegraph) has created quite a sensation here, and is generally eredited. I have conversed with several gentlemen well acquainted with the localities mentioned, and they state that if the winter of 1848-9 was as mild as represented, there is good reason to believe that the expectations of Sir John Richardson were crowned with success. Perhaps, however, you will have received more definite preticulars before this

The testimeny in the case of the Montesquious was brought to a close yesterday, at noon, and the court adjourned over until to-morrow morning, in consequence of intelligence having been received of the death of the father of Judge Colt, of the Criminal Court. I am still of the opinion that both the brothers will be acquitted, as the insanity of the elder is beyond question, and the evidence against the younger very contradictory. Gonzales, the elder, seems to take no interest in the trial, whatever, but moodily regards the proceedings as a thing of course. His insanity seems of the melancholic class. His countenance is very sallow, and he is evidently laboring under derangement of the liver, probably the chief cause of his aberration of intellect.

A new democratic paper has been commenced in this city, within a few days, called the Times. It advocates States rights doctrine, and is "death on Benton." It is owned by an association of anti-Benton democrats, and, as yet, has no editor in particular, though it is announced that Judge Walker, of the New Orleans Delta, is to take charge of it.

The United States Circuit Court, for the District of Missouri, is now in session in this city. Two Indian murder cases are to be tried. Two Sac Indians, the murderers of Colborn, the Santa Fe, trader, is the first case, and a Pawnee Indian, the murderer of Piesrd and another person, express riders is the other. The Pawnee is in great trepidation whenever brought in court, thinking his execution is at hand. He cannot be made to understand the obligation of an oath. They say he committed the murder, and that they have compiled with the demand of their Great Father (the President) in giving him up, and wonder why it is that he is not forthwith executed.

Our town is well filled with California emigrants from every part of the East and West. They are constantly arriving and departing. From present indications the emigration will be much larger this year than last.

New Laws of New York.

THE SHORT MEASURE LAW.

An Act to Restrain Short Measure in the Sale of Dry Goods.—The people of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:—

§ 1. For every piece, parcel, or package of dry goods, sold at public auction or otherwise, which, on measurement, shall be found not to contain as many yards as are marked thereon, it shall be lawful for the rendee or vendees, to deduct from the consideration to be paid to the vendor or vendors, the value of the deficiency, and an amount equal to the same, as a penalty for selling his or their goods short of measure; that is to say, the vendor shall forfeit to the vendee an amount in value, equal to the quantity short by fair measurement, in addition to the deficiency.

§ 2. No purchaser or purchasers shall avail him or themselves of the forfeiture in this law, unless the claim for deduction is made within five days after the delivery of the goods, when the purchaser or purchasers, or his or their agent is a resident of the city or village where the goods are sold; or if not residents, within five days after the arrival of the goods at their place of destination, said claim to be made by letter, deposited in the Post Office, directed to the vender's usual address.

§ 3. The measurement of any one piece, taken out at random from such case, package, lot or parcel, of dry goods, may be taken as an average of the measurement of all the pieces in such case, package, lot, or parcel, unless the vendor or vendors, his or their clerk or agent, shall desire to measure any one other piece taken at random as aforesaid, in which event, if the two measurements do not agree, the average measurement of the two may be considered as an average of all. And where the place of business of the vendee or vendees is in another city or town from that of the vender or vendees is in another city or town from that of the vender or vendees an affidavit of some disinterested person, that he has measured one or more pieces of said goods, and

person, that he has measured one or more pieces of said goods, and believes the average dedicincy stated in raid claim to be correct

A COURAGEOUS WOMAN AND A BURGLAR.—On Saturday morning, the Independent Police, arrested a stout, athletic fellow, known as Black Bill, on the charge of robbing the house of Mrs. Revoudt, in Arch street. This may be considered one of the most important arrests made in this city for the last six months. The system for trapping the fellow originated with the above named officers, and so perfect was it in all the arrangements, that it reflects great credit on the superior judgment, shrewdness and so had been as the consensual of the consensual co

bery was concerned, and jointly they concocted as scheme, by which the fellow was eaged on Saturdey morning.—Philadelphia San, April 15.

Horring Murder in Mississippi.—We glean the following particulars of a horrible murder, in Decatur, Miss., from our Southern exchanges—It seems that Dr. G. W. Buchanan was arrested for stealing a watch, in the summer of last year, which caused at the time, and for months after, much excitement in Newton county. Public opinion seemed to sway to and fire for a long time in reference to the matter; but there are circumstances attending the ceramission of the last offence which go far to substantiate the truth of the first charge. During the excitement in reference to the first charge which was preferred against Buchanan, it appears that a young man named Lashly believed him innocent, until Buchanan, presuming upon his friendship, inquired frequently if he ever heard John Dunn, the principal State's witness in the watch case, say any thing about him, or threaten his life; to which Lashly replied that he had not. Buchanan then stated to Lashly that it made no difference whether he had heard Dunn say so or not, so the would tell him so, and stand by it in a court of justice. That, he said, would answer the same purpose, and that three or four hundred dollars was no object to him. He also reminded L. that he was very poor and dependent, and had to work hard for a living, and therefore he had better accept the offer. L. indignantly replied that he would not swear to a lie for him, or any other man. On the 21st inst. Buchanan went to the house of L., abeut a half mile from D catur, where he was at work. Seme conversation ensued, which was in part therefore, which man deated in that direction, walking before him.—About half way between the house and the spring Buchanan dred to this head and shot him agon, mangling it in a most shocking meanner. He then laid L's gen down by him, and left in a fast walk in a westerly direction. The murderer fancying himself unseen, went to the house of a

The House of Industry.

Mrs. J. Ruosevelt, 6d Bleecker
street

Mrs. J. H. Austen, Union Sq.
Mrs. D. Parish, 5l Barelay st.
Mrs. J. Rooman, 13 Wash, Sq.
Mrs. D. Parker, East 12th st.
Mrs. Mrs. G. Bull, 6d 9th st.
Mrs. Mrs. Buckley, 556 Broadway,
Mrs. R. Balatchford, 6, 14th st.
and 5th Avenue.
Mrs. Dickineen, 19 W. 16th st.
Mrs. W. Edgar, 5d U. Place.
Mrs. D. Concenue, 80 Wn st.
Mrs. W. Edgar, 5d U. Place.
Mrs. D. Foaring, cor 5th Av.
Cand 18th st.
Mrs. B. Graver, 2l U. Place.
Mrs. B. Graver, 2l U. Place.
Mrs. J. Callatin, 56 11th st.
Mrs. B. Graver, 2l U. Place.
Mrs. J. Gallatin, 56 11th st.
Mrs. B. Graver, 2l U. Place.
Mrs. J. Gallatin, 56 11th st.
Mrs. Mrs. J. Wolfer, 13 Wesley, 27 RutMrs. J. Gallatin, 56 11th st.
Mrs. Mrs. J. Wolfer, 14 Wilkins, Union
Mrs. L. King, 19 S. Place.
Mrs. D. Haight, 11 W. Place.
Mrs. J. Gallatin, 56 11th st.
Mrs. J. Gallatin, 56 11th st.
Mrs. J. Wolfer, 16 Bloccker
street.
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Mrs. J. Wolfer, 16 Bloccker
Mrs. J. Gallatin, 56 11th st.
Mrs. J. Gallati

ton Place.

Mrs. Lowrie, 129 12th st.

Mrs. J. Lercy, 167 8th st.

Mrs. R. H. McCurdy, 6 East

Mrs. R. H. McCurdy, 6 East

Mrs. Patterson, 63 Clinton Pl.

## Board of Supervisors.

Hoard of Supervisors.

The Mayor Presiding.

Arant. 17.—Several petitions, for the remission of taxes, and bills were referred to the respective committees; other bills, of small amounts, were ordered to be paid.

A resolution, proposed by the Chainman, empowering the Register to employ, with the consent of the Committee on County Offices, sufficient aid to complete the searches, which are now in arrears six weeks. Adopted.

Adopted.

A ballot for three Tax Commissioners then took piace. Alderman Wood proposed Jonathan W. Allen, of the Eighth wars; John Delamater, Sixteenth ward; and Geo. H. Purser, of the Fourth ward.

No other candidates were proposed, and Mr. Allen received 16 votes; Mr. Delamater, 16; Mr. Purser, 14. Mr. Allen's appointment to continue till Nov., 1852; Mr. Purser till Nov., 1852, and Mr. Delamater till Nov., 1852.

Reports were then received. In favor of paying an account due S. J. Brownell, \$1.556, for books, while he held the office of Registrar of Recerd deeds: to the Sheriff, \$865. 40, for the conveyance, &c., of prisoners, and adopted.

It was then resolved that the pay of the Commissioners of Taxes be \$3 per day, for every day they are employed. Ployed.

The rum of \$100 was voted for the purchase of State Reports for the Supreme Court Law Library. Adjourned.

Political Intelligence.

Political Intelligence.

Georgia and the Assembles Convention.—The following returns of the aggregate vote for delegates to the Nashville Convention, from the following counties of Georgia, have been received:—In Richmond the vote was about 127 out of 1.200; Oglethorpe, no vote; Wilkes, do; Madison, do; Floyd, 53 out of about 1.300; Pike, (1715-fin predict.) 29 out of about 2000; Lumpkin, about 27 out of 1.300; Baker, 26 out of 300; Newton, 21 out of 1.400; Jasper, 89 out of 100; Hancock, 42 out of 800; Warren, 131 out of 1.000; Troup, 14 out of 1.500; Museosgee, 113 out of 1.000; Troup, 14 out of 1.500; Museosgee, 113 out of 1.000; Cathana, 423 out of 1.000; Baltiwin, no polls opened; Morgan, do; Paulding, do; Emakud, de; DeKalb, de; McIntoch, 43; Effingusan, 18.

New York Volunteers. New York, April 15, 1850.

The Haums of Industry.

The sides of the processor to the wide research process distriction in a proper for the process of the

was an officer; he was running when I first arrested him.

The defence called as their first witness.
George W. Stilwell, who being sworn, testified that he is a manufacturer of iron railings at Brooklyn; knows Thomas Fortune; he served his time with ne; he served seven years apprenticeship, and has worked for me between two and three years since his time was out; his character is good.

Sydney H. Stewart, Clerk of Police, sworn—I recognise Mr. Deely; I have an indistinct resollection of the case from what I have heard here; he made a complaint for assault and battery; I think something was said about the loss of a watch; but I am quite certain that if any such statements had been made as I have heard fhere, that a complaint would have been taken for robbery.

The prosecution here abandoned the charge of robbing, and only asked a conviction for assault and battery.

John P. Evan sworn—Has known the defendant nine

The presecution here abandoned the charge of robbing, and only asked a conviction for assault and battery.

John P. Ryan sworn—Has known the defendant nine or ten years; he has always proved himself an honest, industrious man.

An excellent character was proven for Fortune, and the jury, after a long absence, refused to find him guilty, even of the assault and battery; but returned an unqualified verdict of not guilty. The audience did not withhold their approbation, but applanded the verdict in audible tones. This mode of applanse was however, promptly checked by the court and the lataccused parties left the court, after bowing politely to the Jury and Court.

Trial of Joseph C. Askley for Forgery.—The trial of Joseph C. Askley, on an indictment charging him with forgery in the excend degree, in passing a counterfelt; lie bill to George W. Vanderhoven, of Greenwich street, on the Joth of July last, was yesterday called up in the Court of Sessions. The hill, which it is elieged is counterfeit, purports to be a note of the Eagle Bank of Bristol, Rhode Island.

When the case was called, neither Mr. Brady or Mr. Phillips, who acted as counsel for Mr. Ashly on his former trial, were in court, and the accused, therefore, asked the court tolet the matter stand until Thursday morning; but, on the prosecuting officer stating to Mr. A. that it was only intended to empannel a jury at present, the defendant scenned satisfied, and the calling of the jury was proceeded with. About twenty-five jurymen were present and examined as to the competency to serve in this case. Tweive peremptory charges were made; two or three were estaside by the court, and only eleven jurymen were present and examined as to the competency to serve in this case. Tweive peremptory charges were made; two or three were estaside by the court, and only eleven jurymen were present and examined as to the competency to serve in this case. Tweive peremptory charges were made; two or three were estaside by the court and only eleven jurymen were present and e

Snow Storm at the Rest.—The Newburyport (Mass.) Hireld, of the 10th inst., speaking of the snow storm of Saturday last, says.—The trains from the east, were late yesterday, on account of heavy snow drifts on the track. At Portland, a foot of snow on a level fell on Sunday, and the sheighing was good yesterday, as far up as Greenland.

The Portland Adventuer says, that on Sunday morning, when the snow had ceased falling, there were, on gievel, from 12 to 15 inches.

The Lowell Courier of the 15th, says, quite a severa snow storm communiced on Saturday evening, and continued until yesterday morning, covering the ground and houses with snow. The wind blew very high-during the night, as well as a greater part of Sunday.